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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1872. NO. 113.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of State Central Committee

The Republican State Convention

To be Held Wednesday, April 10.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day. The attendance was unusually large, nearly every county being represented. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to issue a call for a State Convention equal in numbers to the representation in both Houses of the Legislature to meet on Wednesday, April 10th, 1872, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General—should the Legislature authorize the election of one—an electoral ticket, and to elect Senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1872.

SENATE.

The Speaker presented the State Historian's explanation of the deficiency in the first volume of the State archives. He claims he never had custody of the books, and the missing had custody of the books, and the missing had custody of the books, and the missing had copies were distributed to members of the Legislature and newspapers. Referred to a special committee.

The Pittsburgh Bond Bill.

The House amendment to the bill authorizing the issue of bonds by Pittsburgh, exempting them from all taxation, was non-concurred in.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were reported as committed: An act changing the line of Water street, in the borough of Birmingham; an act allowing the borough of Birmingham to borrow money; an act incorporating the Oil Producers' Pipe Company, of Beaver county; supplement to the charter of the Duquesne Grays, Pittsburgh; authorizing Bentleyville, Washington county, to sell real estate; authorizing the Council of South Pittsburgh to erect a hose house and purchase fire apparatus.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Graham, enabling the School Directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

By Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad, and giving it power to sell and improve real estate.

Negligence.

The Auditor General was required by resolution to report the names of officers neglecting to make reports to him as required by the law.

The act authorizing courts to change the names of corporations was recommitted to the Judiciary General.

The Iron and Glass Savings Bank.

The Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank bill came up, and was discussed more than an hour. Amendments limiting the powers of the corporation were voted down. Mr. Anderson voted against all. Mr. Humphreys voting for limiting the amount of money borrowed to the amount of capital stock paid in. Mr. Graham did not vote at all.

The Senate adjourned before reaching a final vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

An act providing that Superintendents of common schools, in conjunction with the Governor, shall appoint annually three State trustees in each Normal School District. Also, an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors on election days. The bill making the general supplement to the act taxing certain officers, approved March 10, 1870, was called up and passed as amended, giving county officers of Allegheny their expenses and two thousand dollars before dividing with the State.

Adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

The So-Called "Liberal Republican" Movement in Missouri—Its Real Character Exposed by One of Its Leaders.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The *Times* has a special from Jefferson City, written by its editor, Stetson Hutchins, which says: The Liberal State Convention settles all doubts concerning the success or failure of the passive policy by killing it. In three months from now, I predict that you won't hear passivism mentioned even by Missouri and no talk for a tenure in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, there is no need to waste a word upon a prospect so abjectly hopeless. The Liberals are to be assassinators. They see as clearly now as most men who keep their eyes open, that the best way to succeed in the nomination of a candidate who shall be able to make head against Grant, and concentrate all the elements of opposition, there must be Democratic Convention—straight Democratic and liberal. It is probable that both will be arranged for the same time and place, and that their action will be similar. The Liberals will have the candidate, as the feeling is universal among Democrats that if it is necessary to defeat Grant, they will fight under any decent leader, but under no other flag than that of the time-honored Democracy. He folds have flaunted at the head of a brave and determined host, which ten years of disaster could not dismay and will not be laid aside. The liberals have discovered that Gratz Brown has enough sagacity to see that Missouri is not the United States, and has advised that the liberal movement be organized on a firm and broad basis, so that Missouri may be a body with the Democracy and have something more than empty words and measureless promises to offer in exchange for the suffrages of three millions of Democrats. There is no doubt but that the National Convention called to be held in Cincinnati in May will be held, and that it will be respectable in numbers, character and influence. The assurances received by the leaders here from all sections of the country—it is true, no very prominent names are promised, although a large number are looking that way—but how large and how influential will depend entirely upon the developments of the next three months. That convention, if at all possible, will provide for another to meet on the same day and at the same place with the Democratic Convention. The conundrum then will be, who will nominate first, and who will ratify? At any rate, set this down as a fact, that passivism is sick unto death in the house of its friends; it will die as it deserves to die, lamented by nobody.

Massachusetts Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, January 25.—The State Temperance Convention closed its labors to-day, after adopting an address to the people of Massachusetts and fifteen resolutions, the principal of which was the following:

Resolved, That the present Legislature be and are hereby petitioned to restore the prohibitory law of 1867, with the following amendments: 1st, making the implements of a liquor store containing liquor *prima facie* evidence of guilt; 2d, excluding liquor dealers as other criminals from the jury box; third, securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from the jury at the discretion; fourth, making the punishment for unlawful sales thirty days' imprisonment for the first offense, and sixty days for the second, and so on, doubling the time of imprisonment for each and every succeeding offense; fifth, abolishing the liquor commission, and leaving the State police under control of the Governor, as formerly; sixth, making every person who unlawfully sells or gives away liquor responsible for damage arising therefrom.

New Jersey Temperance Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., January 25.—In the State Temperance Convention to-day the question of prohibition was discussed, and a series of resolutions passed denouncing the license system, and finally declaring that if the Legislature refused to give them a law, to submit the question of license to the people of the several townships and wards of the State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The severest snow storm experienced in Buffalo for several years prevailed there all day yesterday.

General R. S. Ewell died at his residence in Maury county, Tenn., Thursday morning. In giving directions concerning his tombstone he laid particular stress upon the injunction that he did not desire any word to be employed in the inscription that would reflect in any way upon the United States Government.

Baker, the principal witness against the parties charged with the murder of Dr. E. Robinson, at Salt Lake, was arrested yesterday for perjury in that case, and held to bail in three thousand dollars.

Maurice W. Myers, late law librarian, who has been on trial at Cincinnati on a charge of forgery in connection with furnishing clothing to the inmates of Longview Insane Asylum, was acquitted yesterday. The Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle* in the case in which Myers was charged with false pretenses.

Prominent Gentiles charge boldly that part of United States Attorney Bates's mission to Washington is to effect the removal of Chief Justice McKean, Judge Strickland and Governor Woods, and further, that the Mormons have secured Bates's influence entirely against any further persecution of the Church leaders, and for immediate admission.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Effects of the Storm in England.

LONDON, January 25.—In the storm yesterday, preceding last night, the rain fall was extraordinary. The streams in South England overflowed their banks, whole villages deluged, and great damage done to property, especially in the valley of the Severn. The Thames is above its banks. The town of Windsor has suffered severely. In London the upper portion of the city on the river was flooded. The loss of property and interruption of business are quite serious.

Christian Edmunds, the poisoner, under sentence of death, has received a respite.

Terrible Railway Accident at Nice.

PARIS, January 25.—A dispatch from Nice reports a terrible railroad accident at that city, to-day. While a train from Canneo was crossing the bridge over Paglione river, the structure gave way, and the cars were precipitated into the water. Fourteen persons were killed and wounded.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, January 25.—A decree was read in the Cortes yesterday dissolving the Senate and Congress. An election for the Cortes was ordered for April 2d. The new body will be convoked for the 24th of next April.

PARIS, January 25.—A report is in circulation that the sentence of Henry Rochefort has been commuted to banishment, but it is pronounced to be without foundation.

LONDON, January 25.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £157,000 since the last report.

LONDON, January 25.—Lady Franklin has offered a reward of £2,000 for the recovery of the records of the Erebus and Terror ships used to have been deposited in King William's Land.

ROME, January 20.—The Pope's advisers are urging him to quit the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 25.—A decree has been issued, making compulsory the use of the Russian language in the primary schools of Poland.

Marine News.

MARSEILLES, January 25.—The ship Herald of the Morning, for San Francisco, has returned to repair the damages caused by the heavy weather.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 25.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 25, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾. American securities—5-20s of '62, 92¾@; 5-20s of '65, 90½; 5-20s of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 92. Tallow 51s 3d; spirits turpentine 31s 6d.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 56 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—Bonds 93@93¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10¾a10¾d; Orleans 10¾a11d; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8da11s 10d. Four 26s8a28s. Spirits petroleum 11a11d. Clover seed 56s50s.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

Significant Scene at the Banquet to the Japanese Embassy at San Francisco—One of the Speakers Tells Some Plain Truths.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—Near the close of the Japanese banquet last evening a remarkable scene occurred. Ex-Gov. Haight, responding to the sentiment, "The State of California," warmly welcomed the Embassy, saying God had made of one blood all men, who do not dwell on the face of the earth, and the Embassy marked a new era in the progress of civilization and humanity. Rev. Horatio Stebbins, then speaking to the sentiment, "The Spirit of American Commerce," welcomed the Embassy warmly, saying: "We here are providentially placed in new relations with these people of exclusive civilization. Messages sought by transcontinental communication have changed forever the era of commerce for this city. We can never do the business of the Mississippi valley, and probably shall not extend our inland commercial era beyond the summit of the great mountain chain. To compensate for that, we must gather up the islands of the sea, and make the Bay of San Francisco available populations of the Asiatic world. But our position is anomalous. While we are here tonight wooing the commerce of the old empire, by favoring a policy to Gov. Booth, the representative of one political party, and ex-Gov. Haight as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude your people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous; as a policy nonsense; as a principle it is no where; it is the rag-tail and bob-tail. Let Japan and foreign nations have won a penny by it in the passions of an hour, beware! beware! when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse of your gold coin sink his talons through and scratches the face of liberty."

The wildest excitement followed. Round after round of applause was given, and finally three cheers from nearly the entire guests for the speaker, the main portion of the assembly gathering around to shake hands with him.

Gov. Booth arose in evident excitement, saying when he had become accustomed to such *ex cathedra* demonstrations, he would probably like them, until after a few words, went on with the regular toasts. The incident is regarded as significant of coming changes in public opinion.

The *Democrat* and *Times* have specials from Jefferson City giving the number of persons who registered their names as members of the "Liberal" Republican Mass Convention yesterday at only one hundred and thirty-one from this State and three or four from other States.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Paying Inspectors for "Extra Work"—An Office-Holding Family.

NEW YORK, January 25.—At the Custom House investigation to-day George Wood testified to receiving five dollars from a Custom House clerk for looking after a parcel. The witness did not know of any inspector having received gratuities from inspectors; the witness himself did not often receive gratuities.

Mr. Beckwith, from Oneida county, said he voted for Smith as Speaker of the Assembly of his own motion, and had never been asked to vote by a Custom House officer.

E. P. Bigelow testified to paying money to Custom officials for holding back goods, which they had to pay about $1 and two hundred dollars. The Inspector said he had saved two hundred dollars.

H. J. Meyer, warehouse man, certified as to warehouse charges.

D. G. Tord testified that he voted for Smith for Speaker of the Assembly, but not under pressure of any officials, as was stated by some former witnesses.

Benjamin Jones, an importer, testified to loosing goods between the vessel and his store.

John McKay, assistant weigher testified to several instances where gangs of men were sent to primary elections and for political work generally, receiving pay as if on work for the government. He knew of Mr. Vancott, who cannot read or write, holding a position in the Custom House. At one time nine members of the Vancott family held office. He knew that Wm. Martin held a position in the Custom House because he voted at a convention as he was told to. He (McKay) was discharged in November for attending reform meetings and denouncing the Republicans.

F. H. Schneider, manufacturer, testified to a number of articles, including a box for jewelry twelve feet long by twelve feet wide, passing out of the steamship City of London on Thanksgiving day without paying duty; was told by A. A. Arthur that it was the inspectors.

E. Roberts testified to paying inspectors for getting off goods quickly, as extra work, and such is the general practice. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, January 25.—In the Convention of both branches of the Legislature to-day William Caldwell was re-elected State Treasurer.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., January 25.—A resolution was introduced in the State Senate to-day, declaring in favor of almost universal amnesty for all parties implicated in the late rebellion, upon application in writing, in which the applicant shall distinctly recognize the terrible criminality of the leading conspirators.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—A concurrent resolution was adopted in the House to-day, to memorialize Congress for the enactment of a law creating a commission to investigate claims for indemnity to citizens who have sustained losses at the hands of Indians under protection of the Government.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 25.—In the Senate bills were introduced to exempt members of fire companies from militia, jury and road duty; also, to make it the duty of prosecuting attorneys, on complaint of parties aggrieved, to prosecute in the name of the State for violations by railroads of the law prohibiting them from charging more for freight *pro rata* for a less than for a greater distance. In the House the morning was spent in dissuading a bill for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. A long discussion was had as to the propriety of holding the election for delegates in April or October. The general sentiment of the discussion was that it would be highly desirable to sink party ties as much as possible, and elect the best men in the State as delegates without regard to their political antecedents. It was finally decided to elect delegates next April. Pending discussion on the passage of the bill, the House took a recess.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 25.—The legislative foolishness at the State capitol ended last night at eleven o'clock by adjournment *sine die*. No quorum and no new Governor.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, KS., January 25.—The House today defeated the bill to remove disabilities from disfranchised persons. The Senate passed a bill providing that persons convicted of murder shall be confined in the penitentiary until the Governor issues a warrant for their execution. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the resolution providing for an investigation of the Senatorial election.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1872.

SENATE.

MR. SAWYER presented a resolution from the South Carolina Legislature, instructing their Senators to vote for the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the deportation of South Sea Islanders by American citizens. He said that a slave trade on those islands has recently sprung up.

The amnesty bill was then taken up, and MR. MORRILL, of Maine, addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Sumner's amendment. He said the very first step in the process of reconstruction was necessarily amnesty, in order to qualify those who were to take part in the reorganized governments. The assumed disqualification made amnesty a great civil, political and moral necessity at the end of the war, and in accordance with this principle the question of general amnesty had been long ago settled. The question now before the Senate was whether it would pass a bill granting amnesty not quite universal, but so nearly so as to put an end to special legislation on the subject? He was convinced it would be wise to pass this bill. He remarked that Mr. Sumner's amendment was unconstitutional, and ought to be rejected. His bill was an assertion of the equal civil, political and social rights of all men in hotels, churches, schools, theaters, and everywhere. This was all well, and he hoped the day would come when we should be all so thoroughly imbued with the principles of justice, humanity and Christianity as to take all men, without distinction of color, to our firesides and bosoms. But certainly it was not within the province of Congress to enforce them by direct legislation.

MR. MORRILL criticised in detail the provisions of Mr. Sumner's bill, and argued that Congress had no power to enact them into law, except so far as they applied to common carriers, and he warned the Senate against disregarding the constitutional line of separation between Federal and State governments, upon the preservation of which the durability of the Republic depended.

MR. FLANAGAN followed. He was in favor of the amnesty bill, and also the amendment, but there was no man at the South for whose relief he would not vote, Jefferson Davis for instance. He criticised Horace Greeley for going bail for Davis, and announced his own belief in the good old doctrine that Americans should rule America.

Finally, the amnesty bill was postponed and made the special order for Monday at one o'clock. The final vote will not be taken until Tuesday.

A resolution to adjourn to Monday was lost. The appropriation bill was taken up, but the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CLARK presented a bill to regulate the duty on sugar and in favor of the sixteen cent tobacco tax.

The Educational Fund bill was then taken up, and MR. HOAR spoke thereon. He replied to the charges usually made against the Republican party in reference to its legislative action, casting the blame of all objectionable legislation on the Democratic party. Slavery, poverty, crime, disorder and ignorance had ever formed its allies. The Civil Rights bill—When measures of redress were proposed in Congress, that party clamored that they should be left to the States. Now they propose, to the States, that party clamored that they should be left to counties and localities; and when proposed to localities, the Ku-Klux Klan of that party burned the school house and the schoolroof or whipped the teacher. In Tennessee to-day under the rule of that party there were only twenty-three out of thirty-one counties that had any such schools, although there was a school system in the State. Even in Kentucky, where Democratic rule had been undisturbed for ten years, more than one-fifth of the entire native white population were practically illiterate.

MR. HOAR continued at some length, and appealed to the gentlemen on the other side unfortunate in regard to illiteracy to join in the attempt to remedy the evil.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, supported the bill, though he favored some modifications.

MR. POLAND reported from the Joint Committee on Southern outrages. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information on which he acted in exercising in the State of South Carolina the powers conferred upon him in the act of April 20th, 1871—The Ku Klux act—with the names of persons arrested and imprisoned, with all particulars; also, such other information as will convey a correct idea of the state of society and security of life and property in that State, and in North Carolina, particularly, and as to lawlessness in Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there.

MR. BECK offered a substitute, confining the information asked to the State of South Carolina, inasmuch as that was the only State where martial law existed, and as it would require months to give all the information required in the original resolution. He concluded by the fact that many persons who had been arrested in South Carolina had been discharged by the army officers arresting them on the very threshold of the courts, some of whom had been blackmailed; and he referred as his authority for the statement to a letter which appeared in the New York *Tribune* of the 20th inst., over the signature of Horace Greeley.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed Mr. Beck's substitute, first, because it contained a statement that was not true, namely: that the President had declared martial law in South Carolina. That was not true. He had only suspended the civil law, and if that had been suspended the recent trials in Columbia, South Carolina, would not have been held, when two of the ablest lawyers in the country had been retained to defend the Ku-Klux wretches, and actually left the room in shame. For his own part, he should have no objection to the Ku-Klux wretches or the bushands of these Ku-Klux wretches tried by drum-head court martial and swinging to the highest trees.

MR. VAN TRUMP questioned the statement as to counsel for the Ku-Klux prisoners having been driven out of court by shame at the developments made.

MR. STEVENSON replied that one of them—Stanberry, of Ohio—left the Court House while one of his clients was on trial, because he was sickened of the facts developed; and the other, Reverdy Johnson, left Columbia while the cases were still on.

MR. VAN TRUMP said that Stanberry had left only when his client—that of arguing law point—was performed.

MR. MAYNARD asked Van Trump if he said that Stanberry was not ashamed of the developments?

MR. VAN TRUMP did not know anything about that.

MR. STEVENSON would undertake to say that Stanberry was ashamed, and must have been ashamed, and that if he were not, every friend of his would be ashamed of him.

After further discussion MR. Beck's substitute was rejected, and MR. Poland's resolution adopted.

MR. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the general legislative appropriation bill. In reference to the item for the punishment of frauds in the Pension Office, MR. GARFIELD stated that the Committees of Ways and Means had been assured yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior that fully one-fourth of the pensions now paid were frauds. He had been told that in such an extraordinary statement that he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and HALE, of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the statement, the latter alluding particularly to a batch of two or three hundred cases in New York, applications for pensions for the war of 1812, which were all found to be fraudulent, got up by Claim Agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried and convicted, while others had fled to Canada.

After progressing with the bill as far as the forty-second page the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1872.

MURDERED BY GARROTERS.

It appears that the man who was murdered in Brooklyn Tuesday night, was not assaulted in a horse-car, but was garrotted on Myrtle avenue, picked up by a citizen and got into the car to go home. The same gang reports about the same time, assaulted another citizen, but his revolver drove them off. There is no clue yet to the murderers. The Mayor has offered $500 reward for their arrest.

FUNERAL OF GEN. HALLECK.

The military ceremonies tendered by Gen. McDowell were declined by the relatives of Gen. Halleck, and the last rites were performed this afternoon at Grace Church.

The remains of the late Gen. Halleck were interred in Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon. Appropriate services were held in the mortuary chapel on the ground. There was no military display, though a large number of army officers were present. The escort accompanying the body from the west followed it to the grave.

THE OCEAN BANK.

The receiver of the Ocean Bank states that the assets show an excess of nearly $200,000 over the liabilities. It is reported that the bank's suit against the New York Printing Company has been settled and proceedings stopped.

INSURANCE COMPANY DISSOLVED.

Judge Barrett has issued a formal decree dissolving the Market Insurance Company, and directing the winding up of its affairs.

INDICTMENT TO-DAY.

The Grand Jury will present its indictments to-morrow.

TWEED REMAINS IN THE CITY.

Despite the summons of the Legislative Committee of Elections to appear in reference to the contest of his Senatorial seat by O'Donovan Rossa.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The 113th anniversary of the birth of Burns was celebrated by the Scotch societies.

TRIP TO HAVANA.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Whitelaw Reid, Wm. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Bret Hart, and others, left for Havana on the steamer Moro Castle, by invitation of the Atlantic Mail Company.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Vote on Amnesty Next Tuesday.

Progress of the Steamboat Bill.

Jay Cooke's Evidence as to the Syndicate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1872.

The Amnesty Bill at a Stand Still.

Amnesty made no further progress in the Senate to-day than that accomplished by the delivery of a long speech by Morrill, of Maine, and a rambling one by Flannigan, of Texas. Before adjournment it was laid aside for the apportionment bill, which comes up to-morrow as the regular order. It was agreed, however, that voting on the amnesty should begin on Tuesday next.

The Chicago Relief Measure.

The bill for the relief of Chicago, which passed last night, was held back from the House this morning by a motion to reconsider. The various interests at work to oppose it expect reinforcements, and desire delay. They hope to find enough votes among the thirty-one absent yesterday to either defeat the bill or modify it very materially.

Another Call for an Investigation.

District Attorney Bateman, of Cincinnati, has forwarded a letter to Senator Sherman, inclosing a series of letters signed "Richmond," which appeared in the *Daily Gazette*, and asking for an investigation. Mr. Sherman inclosed this letter to the Attorney General, where it should have been sent in the first instance, with the statement that while he had entire confidence in Mr. Bateman's integrity, he thought the matter was in a shape where a thorough investigation should be made. Attorney General Williams has informed the Senator that his department had no funds to carry on an investigation, and that the matter might be accomplished by Mr. Bateman applying to the court to examine and pass upon his official record. The Attorney General has also added a letter to the editor of the *Gazette*, asking for the name of the author of the communications, and suggesting that "Richmond" prepare and forward to the department of Justice such evidence as he may have to prove his charges against Mr. Bateman. Opinion in the department is very decided that justice to the public service demands a searching investigation into the affairs of the Cincinnati office, and in some way it will be brought about. If "Richmond" forwards formal charges against Bateman, supported by such evidence as he has at command, it will then be submitted to Bateman for whatever answer or explanation he chooses to make, and the department will then act on the entire case. In connection with this subject it is significant that Mr. Bateman has always been in the habit in revenue cases of taking both the docket fee and the two per cent. which the law prescribes in lieu of all other fees, and that the open records of the Court in Cincinnati will show this to be the fact.

The Mormon Trials.

George C. Bates, United States District Attorney for Utah, has made a full statement to the Presidential Attorney General of his course in the Mormon trials, and it has been approved by both.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Committee on Commerce have finished the hearing on the steamboat bill, and fixed Tuesday next as the limit for filing written communications. The discussion of the bill in committee will then continue without outside interruption. The river men feel confident that a bill will be reported which will meet the views of all fair men, and properly protect all just interests.

Butler Counered—Women Suffragists on the War Path.

Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lockwood and their associates visited the Capitol to-day with a large petition, and attempted to present to General Butler, but the latter dodged them for quite a time. Finally he was cornered, but would not receive the gift in the lobby and carry it himself into the House, so it was arranged that it should be sent in to his desk with a note. While waiting for Butler Mrs. Hooker and Lockwood caught a writer for a city paper, who had reported their speeches, and pounced down on the moment the monster petition was presented, and the former excitedly told him that she and Mrs. Lockwood were going to take his scalp, and that in her opinion he was the biggest liar she had ever met. This pointed passage attracted general attention in the lobby.

Jay Cooke's Statement Regarding the Syndicate.

Following is the statement of Jay Cooke before the Ways and Means Committee regarding the syndicate: Under the arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, the syndicate are allowed whatever remains of the one-half per cent. provided by law. That is the entire compensation which the Government pays. There are, of course, incidental advantages, such as are allowed under the sub-Treasury law to the banks that become depositories of the Government by depositing securities with the Government, and which arrangement is entirely in the interest of the business and commerce of the country; for if the entire amount which the Government some times has to its credit were thrown into the sub-treasury, there to remain locked up and idle, it would convulse the business of the world. I say the banks incidentally get an advantage through the benefit accumulated as depositories, while the Government loses nothing, because the money would otherwise be idle in the subtreasury and draw no interest. Mr. Kelly—One-half per cent. and permission to retain money on deposit until required in payment of called bonds? Mr. Cooke—That is all. Mr. Kerr—The banks, however, really have the advantage of three months' interest on the money. How much is that worth to the syndicate? Mr. Cooke—I could not answer that question, because some would make more and some less on the use of the money. The arrangement is precisely what has been carried out with National Banks from the start. Mr. Kerr—I want now to ask whether it is practicable for the Government of the United States to adopt a shorter period than ninety days within which to redeem its outstanding indebtedness? Mr. Cooke—I do not think it would be right for the Government to treat its bondholders in any summary way by stopping interest at once. These bonds are held very largely in Germany and all over Europe, and it seems to me that ninety days' notice is as short a period as the Secretary can fairly give. Of course the Government of the United States can do anything it pleases. If Congress so directs, you can stop interest in sixty days, or thirty days, or without any notice at all. Mr. Kerr—If you stop interest in thirty days, would it not be practicable to reach most of the bondholders so as to enable them to return their bonds for cancellation within that time? Mr. Cook—I do not think it would, and the experience we have already had shows that it would not. We have spent thousands of dollars ourselves in writing out circulars all over the country, notifying holders of the intention to redeem these bonds, and yet out of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, there are many millions which had not come in on the first of January.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1872.

REPORT ADVERSE TO FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day made a report on the memorials claiming the right of women to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and say the Committee are unanimously of opinion that said amendments do not confer the right of female suffrage, the power of the States to confer such a right not being limited or affected by these amendments, and, indeed, recognized by the Fifteenth.

ARKANSAS POLITICAL FRAUDS.

A delegation of Republicans from Arkansas, representing the anti-Clayton men of the party, and composed of members of the State Legislature and others, called upon the President to-day. The special object of their call was to make certain representations relative to the election of Senator Clayton, which they claim was unfair and unjust to the Republicans of the State. A series of charges of political bad faith on the part of gentlemen was made by the delegation, and they claimed, specifying cases, that Republicans had been returned as defeated in the State Legislature and Congressional districts, when the returns showed that they were elected. The President said it was his desire that the charges made against Senator Clayton should be thoroughly investigated, and the case decided solely on its merits.

NEW FIFTY-DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasury Department to-day received a fifty-dollar counterfeit note of the last issue, which has the red seal and number panels complete, but can readily be detected, as it is printed on plain paper. The genuine is printed on patent fiber paper.

TRINITY P. E. CHURCH.

Consecration of the New Edifice—Imposing Ceremonies—Old and New Trinity.

Yesterday, the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, was selected as a suitable time for the consecration of the splendid new edifice recently completed by Trinity parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the members of the congregation, representations from other parishes in the two cities and vicinity, and many citizens and strangers, forming one of the largest assemblages ever convened upon a similar occasion in this city. Before entering upon a report of the exercises, a brief sketch of the parish, which is one of the oldest in the city, will be given.

OLD TRINITY.

The first record of any sort now existing in the history of Trinity Church, is the deed of gift of the two and a half lots of ground, that on which old Trinity Church stood, and the adjacent burial ground. This deed was executed by the Penns, date September 24th, 1787, "to the Hon. John Gibson, John Ormsby, Devereux Smith, and Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, all of the town of Pittsburgh, in the County of Westmoreland (Allegheny having been formed of parts of Westmoreland and Washington, in 1788,) trustees of the congregation of Episcopalian Protestant Church, commonly called the Church of England, as a site for a house of religious worship, and a burial place for the use of said religious society," etc. It is presumed that the services of the church had been held here before this date, but there is no record of the fact. Pittsburgh was then a *town*, a mere frontier village. Seven years later, (1794) it was incorporated as a borough. In 1797, ten years subsequent to the gift by the Penns, the "handful" of Episcopalians then settled here invited the Rev. John Taylor to officiate as their pastor. The first service was held in the Court House, and in such public and private rooms as could be secured. In 1805 a charter was obtained, constituting the Rev. John Taylor, then Minister of the parish, Pressly Neville and Samuel Roberts, the Wardens, and Nathaniel Irish, Joseph Barker, Jeremiah Barker, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathaniel Bedford, Oliver Ormsby, George McGunnigle, George Robinson, Robert Magee, Alexander McLaughlin, William Cecil and Joseph Davis, Vestrymen, a corporation and body politic by the name of the "Minister, Church Wardens and Vestrymen, of Trinity Church in Pittsburgh." About this time a triangular piece of land was purchased at the intersection of Sixth street with Wood and Liberty, and a brick building erected thereon, commonly called the "Round Church," from the fact that it conformed in its shape to the location of the ground. It contained forty-two pews, besides a gallery. In 1818 Father Taylor resigned, and in 1838 he was killed by lightning in Mercer county, and buried by the Rev. Mr. Crumpton. In 1821 the Rev. Wm. Thompson was called to the parish and remained less than two years. During his ministry it was determined to sell the old Round Church, and erect a new building on the present site. The next pastor was John Henry Hopkins, Esq., who had volunteered to act as Lay reader after the resignation of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Hopkins, in time, quit the practice of law and entered fully upon the work of the ministry, becoming rector in 1824. It was not until this time that Trinity parish began to grow. In his effort to erect a new old Trinity was mainly due. The corner-stone was laid soon after he became rector, and in June, 1825, the church was consecrated. Thomas Liggett superintended the erection of the building. Bishop White officiated at the consecration.

In 1830 Mr. Hopkins resigned, and the Rev. Mr. Brunot, (son of Mr. Hilary Brunot), officiated until the Rev. Dr. Upfold was called, in July, 1831, who for eighteen years ministered acceptably and successfully. In 1859 the Rev. Dr. Lyman assumed the rectorship and continued until 1860, when he went abroad and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Swope, now of Trinity parish, New York. The Rev. John Scarborough, the present rector, began his labors in 1867.

The congregation having grown to become of largest and wealthiest in the city, desired a new house of worship, and in due time matured their plans for the erection of the same on the last public service in old Trinity was prepared, and is now considered by the city authorities. As its provisions might be made to apply with equal effect in this community, we append a synopsis of it:

It provides for the appointment of an "Inspector of Petroleum," and he to appoint one deputy, both of whom shall be persons having no pecuniary interest whatever in the manufacture or sale of any of the illuminating oils, and who shall have sufficient knowledge of chemistry to be able to perform an analytical examination of any oil or fluid likely to be brought before them for inspection.

The term "carbon oil" is used to include all mineral oils used or to be used for illuminating purposes, and the term "petroleum spirit" to include any and all the lighter products of petroleum, commonly called benzine, naphtha or gasoline, which may be used for illuminating purposes.

It is made the duty of the Inspector to occasionally test and inspect all carbon oil intended for consumption in Cleveland, and which may be sold to retail dealers in Cleveland, or which may be by retail dealers sold to consumers for illuminating purposes, all carbon oil which will emit a vapor or gas below the temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, which vapor or gas, if mixed with air in the proportions for forming explosive gas, will explode, such oil shall be branded "Dangerous for burning in lamps"—provided that the quantity used to perform any such test shall not be less than one-half pint. All carbon oil so inspected as shall not emit such a vapor below 110 degrees, such oil shall be branded "Approved for burning in lamps."

The inspector shall brand all "petroleum spirits" by him inspected, which shall be redistilled and treated so as to be free from oil of sufficient color and body and shall have a gravity between 63 and 70 degrees, Baume: "Approved for burning in chimney burners." All redistilled petroleum spirit, whether treated or not, having a gravity of 70 and upwards, shall be branded: "Approved for vapor burners." All petroleum spirit not coming within these requirements shall be branded "Dangerous to burn in lamps." All petroleum spirits shall bear the additional brand "Highly inflammable."

All carbon oil intended for sale for consumption in Cleveland, or which may be sold for consumption in that city, shall be branded with the name of the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and the fact that it is an oil not to be used or sold in lamps by the retail dealer, excepting those of the manufacturer or dealer, shall bear the name and official title of the Inspector or his deputy.

All petroleum spirits must be branded with the name of the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and the gravity at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, according to Baume's scale.

It is declared lawful for any person to sell carbon oil and petroleum spirits branded "Approved" by the Inspector or his deputy.

It is made unlawful for any person to sell for consumption in Cleveland any carbon oil or petroleum spirit not branded under the provisions of this ordinance, or which is branded "Dangerous for bur

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

THE Republican State Central Committee have fixed upon April 10th as the time for holding the State Nominating Convention, at Harrisburg, and electing delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

REFERRING to the report by cable telegram that all the Moscow students who signed the petition for the freedom of the press had been sent to Siberia, the Washington *Chronicle* points out that this political penal colony has for many years been the home of every turbulent spirit whose influence was thought to be dangerous to the imperial regime, and predicts that Russia will some day discover that she has been building up a dangerous revolutionary power in the East.

THE new rule adopted by the President in appointing territorial officers, of making the selections from among the citizens of the several territories—the first of which appointments is mentioned in our yesterday's special—Washington dispatches—is of itself a considerable step in the direction of Civil Service Reform, since it virtually closes the clover fields in which so many broken winded political hacks, worsted and bruised in campaigns among their neighbors at home, have recovered themselves from their hurts, put flesh upon their leanness, and returned with sufficient strength to be troublesome. These gates are now padlocked, and the country will likely be benefited thereby.

THE Postoffice Department has just made an important decision regarding the transmission of newspapers by mail, which is of considerable interest not only to publishers but to the people generally. Under the new construction placed upon the law, no name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this, subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violator of the law to fine. Neither must any printed card, handbill or advertisement, written notice, letter, or slip of any kind whatsoever, be folded in the paper. Printed slips posted on the outside or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight, at transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles. To do any of these things is to violate the law. These facts are of importance, and should be borne in mind.

THE telegraph informs us that the factionists of New Orleans have suspended hostilities, pending the arrival of the Congressional Investigating Committee. Without entering into a discussion as to which of the parties to the disgraceful squabble is principally responsible for the inexcusable turbulence and disorder that have prevailed, it seems clear enough that venality, greed, ambition and desperate partisan trickery, have characterized the proceedings of them both. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect which affairs have several times assumed, we do not look for any serious effusion of bloodshed. But the people of the country are thoroughly disgusted with everybody concerned in the selfish feud—"a plague o' both your houses." The best thing that could be done would be for every member of the Legislature, whether WARMOUTHITE or CARTERITE, to resign, and refer the whole matter to the decision of the people in a new general election.

THE earnest and harmonious feeling which characterized the proceedings of the Connecticut State Republican Convention, reported by telegraph in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, not only indicates that the prospects of the party in that State are fully equal, if not superior, to those of last year, and affords strong grounds for belief in the success of the whole ticket, but should also make it apparent, even to the most superficial observer of popular feeling, that the reckless assaults which have of late been made on the National Administration have tended rather to strengthen than to lessen its hold on the confidence of the people of the country. While—quite wisely, as we think—the delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia were left untrammeled by any resolution to control their action, it is evident, from the selections themselves, that the Republican sentiment of Connecticut is strongly in favor of the renomination of the President; to which it may be added that the proceedings of the Convention may in a certain sense be taken as having struck the keynote of the ensuing national campaign.

REMARKING upon the pardon agencies which have in different States secured the release of so many desperate and unrepentant criminals, the Boston *Traveller* suggests a reform which, if carried out, could hardly fail to remedy some of the evils and correct some of the abuses arising out of the present system of granting pardons. It urges that, inasmuch as the trials of suspected criminals are public, the hearings on their petitions for pardon should be public also, and advocates the establishment of a rule by which public notice shall be given that such hearings are to take place, that all interested may be present, and that the reasons for granting pardons may be publicly known. The plan adopted in this State, of publishing an annual gubernatorial pardon report, with the names of the petitioners and the grounds on which the pardons have been granted, is a good one, and to a considerable extent operates as a safeguard to society; but there are a large number of States in which the method recommended by the *Traveller* might be adopted at once with very great advantage to the public welfare.

BUT little general political significance is to be attached to the proceedings of the "Liberal" Republican Convention of Missouri, whose platform of principles we yesterday reported. The movement will meet with but meagre encouragement or response outside of the Democratic passivists and a handful of uneasy Republicans here and there. No concurrence of opinion as to what ought to be done or how to do it seems to have existed. Hostility to the head of the present administration, and willingness to co-operate in any measures or with any party calculated to defeat his renomination, appear to have constituted the principal sources from which the Convention derived its vitality. What the form of the next step will be we must wait patiently until next May to learn, at which time every man who has a grievance is invited to meet his fellows in mass Convention at Cincinnati. If is to be hoped that they will by that time have definitely made up their minds as to what action their "convictions of duty and the public exigency" really does require. At present the people of the country see in the official acts of the President nothing that is tyrannical or dictatorial, nor that in any manner looks like a design of future usurpation of power.

OUR neighbor the *Post* is rapidly becoming transformed into a comic journal of the funniest kind. The very day succeeding its own publication of the resolution introduced into the United States Senate by Senator BLAIR, calling upon the Government to open negotiations with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, it virtually accused the Administration and the Republican party of trying to involve the country in a war with Spain on account of that island, and this almost at the moment of the telegraphic announcement from Washington that the agents of the Cuban insurrectionists had, after an interview with the President, expressed themselves destitute of any hope that the Administration would at present recognize them as belligerents. We are not discussing the question whether such recognition is called for at the juncture or not. But for the *Post* to accuse the Republican party of plotting to involve the country in a foreign war, when such eminent and trusted Democrats as BLAIR in the Senate and COX in the House are doing their utmost to compel the Administration to throw down the gauge of battle, for it is certain that since the death of Marshal PRIM there has been no Spanish statesman bold enough to second the policy of Mr. BLAIR, and that the only practicable way of acquiring Cuba would be to fight for it—is the very sublimity of illogical foolishness.

THE TIMES which from time to time reach us of the increasing want of harmony and cooperation between the various sections of the International Society, are not in the least degree surprising. That at bottom the whole family of man is a vast brotherhood, of which each member is bound to promote as far as possible the progress and welfare of the other, there can be little question. Neither is it doubtful that the average teaching and tendency of the age is really toward a better condition of the masses of the people generally. But, judging from what we have seen of the workings of the International Society—its leaders—to say nothing of its followers—seem completely unable to comprehend the practical lessons of individual and national life. The latest report is to the effect that a grave dissension has sprung up between the English and French sections of the society; the former threatening to secede because their British brethren insist that the society shall limit its operations to matters of trade interest, and to the support of strikes for trade purposes, while the French members of the order are bent on employing its machinery for the agitation of political questions, the promotion of revolutions and the overturning of thrones generally. Although theoretically based on the idea of the unity of the race, it is every day becoming more apparent that the society is almost wholly devoid of the element of moral cohesiveness, for which reason its ultimate disintegration and disorganization may, we think, be confidently looked for.

TRIAL BY JURY AGAIN.

Referring to a short article on "Trial by Jury" which appeared, a few days ago, in the COMMERCIAL, the editor of the *Freiheit's-Freund*, who is a *doctor juris* by title and was in his native land a lawyer by profession, makes some remarks which are worthy of attention. In Germany it appears that a jury consisting of impartial men of blameless character chosen from the people is still considered a competent and satisfactory agency in the trial of criminal cases. But it is otherwise in the trial of civil suits. While the object of a criminal process would be to ascertain the material truth or substantial fact, which a plain man void of higher culture is as capable of grasping and comprehending as the trained jurist, in civil processes, especially in those of a much ramified or involved character, a more mature and cultivated power of judgment is needed. The manifold and complicated forms assumed in modern times by business in general are often difficult of comprehension; so difficult, indeed, as to make it impossible for a simple farmer, for instance, whose whole business activity has been confined within a very narrow range, quickly and justly to see through involved commercial transactions pertaining to matters utterly foreign to his thoughts and ways. The assignment of such men to sit in judgment on such cases was long ago recognized, in some parts of Germany at least, and our contemporary says, that in the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, for a series of years so-called commercial or business courts (*Handelsgerichte*), have existed, to whose jurisdiction belong all those cases in which business transactions, in the strict sense of the word, are involved. Such law-cases, from the simplest contract of purchase for retail up to marine insurance process involving the most complicated relations, are decided by a commission or board (*collegium*) which is composed of judges learned in the law and of mercantile assessors. The latter, consisting of the most respected and influential representatives of the wholesale trade, perform at once two offices or functions. In the first place, they are experts whose duty it is to assist the learned judges by their practical knowledge of those innumerable trade usages and customs which become established in daily business intercourse, and which must sometimes be taken into account in reviewing business transactions. But these mercantile assessors may also, in the second place, be regarded as jurors, as men of the people, whose duty it is to ascertain and make available the real matter of fact concerned in the case, which may have been darkened through legal formulas. This mode of process has, we are told, commended itself by the most excellent results in the great trading cities of Germany, and has won the absolute confidence of the mercantile class. When considering the abuses and evils of our jury system, our Legislature would do wisely by appointing a Commission to inquire more particularly into the operation of this German Court, which, on superficial examination, would seem to be an institution much needed in this country.

With the system as it exists among us, there can be no doubt that discontent grows more clear and decided with the lapse of every year; in fact, on the published report of every important law case, in the settlement of which the sense of justice of intelligent men is outraged. So far as criminal trials are concerned, the defects of the system may, no doubt, be removed without touching its essential features. Rules laid down for observance in the selection of jurors, which were just and of excellent effect in the middle ages, but which at present are more clogs upon justice, may, and doubtless before very long will, be abolished, when people will wonder that they were borne with for so many centuries after the reason for their existence had ceased. It is only among nations given to violence, as Montesquieu long ago remarked, that the rendering of justice consists chiefly in protecting the offender against the vengeance of the person injured and his friends. Having outgrown the principle, why should we retain rules which from it derived all their reason?

It is, however, in the settlement of civil processes that the defects of our jury system are most apparent, and the mischiefs resulting from them most deplorable. Commercial and business affairs of daily transaction were never before so extensive or so complicated in their relations, as at present, one of the consequences of the manner in which far away countries and distant communities are now connected by the railroad and the telegraph, in order to understand a law case of even ordinary difficulty more business knowledge is sometimes required than is always possessed even by very intelligent men, and yet men who have no claim to be considered intelligent are often called upon as jurors to sit in judgment upon transactions which require great attention for well as patient thought, in order to comprehend them. Then the frequency with which jurors are influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by sympathy for or with the pecuniary condition of one of the parties, is becoming an evil of no little magnitude. Hence, increasing uncertainty of the law and a diminution of confidence in existing agencies for the security of property and the maintenance of good faith in business transactions, effects whose reaction is felt in evil results much farther than many suppose.

NOTWITHSTANDING that but little is at present heard of the Doellinger movement, it is evident that its influences are already being felt considerably beyond the boundaries of Bavaria. The Russian historian Pogodin has addressed an open letter to Dr. Doellinger, exhorting him not to stop half way in his religious reform movement, but to return to the primitive purity of the Apostolic Christian Church, by discarding the resolutions of the Council of Trent, while even in ultramontane Spain a society of priests has been organized for the establishment of a national church, in which the New Testament is to be the standard faith, and everything added thereto by Councils and Papal bulls is to be excluded. Church and State are to be mutually independent. All ecclesiastical offices are to be filled by elections. The Latin language is not to be used in Divine service, and priestly celibacy will not be compulsory. The Church will be governed by Councils, elected at regular intervals and meeting at stated times.

THE leading provisions of the International Copyright bill the other day agreed upon by the New York publishers to be laid before Congress, are that no person shall hold a copyright of a foreign book in the United States except an American publisher, and he only as the assignee of the author; the books protected by such a copyright shall be manufactured in every part in the United States, and of home-made material; all foreign editions of such works shall be absolutely excluded from the country; no dictionary, cyclopedia or other work in which a number of literary men are engaged shall be protected, and to obtain any protection the book must be registered in this country, and published here within three months after its original publication. The bill is understood to have been drawn by the publisher Appleton, and is based upon the principles of his well-known letter of last summer to the London *Times*.

UNLESS he should be further reprieved, the execution of BOTTS, the murder of "Pet" Halstead, will take place at Newark, N. J., to-day. The efforts that have been made to secure Botts a new trial, and the affidavit of the woman Wilson denying his statement that they were privately married, have served to somewhat increase the excitement in Newark regarding the execution, the Sheriff having received numerous letters and personal requests for admission to the scene. The execution will, however, be private, and will be witnessed by only the necessary officers and a few reporters. The marriage story of Botts, and which the woman Wilson denies, failed to create any considerable sympathy in his favor, for if true, it but added the crime of bigamy to the many others of which both parties appear to have been guilty.

IT is reported that the Maine Legislature will elect delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, who will vote for the renomination of GRANT and COLFAX. If Mr. Colfax had not expressed a willingness to be a candidate for re-election, Mr. Blaine, it is stated, would have been Maine's first choice for the Vice Presidency.

THE resignation of Governor Vance as United States Senator elect from North Carolina, has at last been laid before the Legislature of the State. Tuesday of next week has been fixed as the day on which to elect his successor. It is thought that General Ransom, a thoroughgoing Democrat, will be elected as his successor.

SENATOR WILSON'S friends are said to assert that notwithstanding the expressed willingness of Mr. COLFAX to run again, they shall labor earnestly to secure his nomination for Vice-President.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The Boston and Albany Railroad snow plough has an extra pair of wheels, is thirty feet long, twelve feet high, and weighs about twenty-five tons, and is ballasted with eight tons of iron. Eight thousand feet of lumber were used in its construction and it is provided with a roomy cab.

The Chicago *Post* says Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, is heart and soul in favor of civil service reform, as he understands it. He has just appointed a Police Commissioner who was not long since fined for shooting a member of the Missouri Legislature.

A good story is told of an engineer who runs a locomotive on the western division of the Erie Railway. The track runs through an Indian reservation in Cattaraugus county. One day a squaw, holding a pappoose in her arms, was standing on the depot steps at Salamanca. As the engineer was drawing his train up to the station, observing her, he called, "Hello! have you got a little Injun there?" "No," said she, "its half Injun and half Injuneer!"

The firm reserve of the Federal Government has again averted the threatened riot from New Orleans.

Some one calls the wretched gas in Pittsburgh a burning shame.

Every wooden leg which supplies the place of a limb lost in battle, is said to be a stump speech against war.

A celebrated clergyman recently said, that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people, than he ever expected.

A Pennsylvania ladies' man says he is never satisfied that his lady friends understand a kiss, unless he has it from their own mouths.

The Jesuits expelled from Guatemala have taken refuge in Nicaragua, and at last accounts there was considerable agitation over the question of allowing them to remain in the latter republic.

From Columbia, S. C., comes the intelligence that twenty-five of the Ku-Klux prisoners have been sentenced for terms exceeding one year. They are to be sent by steamship to the Albany, N. Y., Penitentiary.

The Kentucky Senate voted on Saturday, 20 yeas to 16 nays, that colored persons might testify in the Courts. Even Kentucky Democrats are not wholly past redemption.

Our great lakes swallowed up one hundred and nineteen lives and ten million dollars' worth of property last year.

A Southern paper speaks of the "death of several citizens from throat disease, superinduced by razors."

It is considered a matter of congratulation in England that there are nearly 20,000 paupers less in the metropolis than last year, but the ugly fact is also undeniable that there are 22,000 more than in 1866.

The St. Louis *Republican* keeps faithfully hammering away at the Passive Policy idea, and as an argument to doubting Democrats recites their annals of defeat to inspire a timely reserve before marching out in the present campaign.

The Indians of Upper Michigan are employed to carry packages of nitro-glycerine on their backs. As none of them have stumbled yet, they are not aware of the fate that is at the same time before them and behind them.

An invention has recently been patented in England for ventilating railway and other tunnels through which steam engines pass, by pitching in the upper part of the tunnel to be ventilated a longitudinal tube or chamber of metal or other suitable material extending throughout the entire length of the tunnel; or the inventor constructs such a longitudinal chamber in the lining or masonry or brick work of the tunnel. In either case, such a part of the tunnel is selected as shall be most convenient for receiving into the tube or chamber the steam, or also the smoke and other products of combustion as they pass out of the funnels of the engines while in the tunnel.

A new industry has been started in the States of North and South Carolina, being the getting out of white oak staves for the English market. The staves are at present obtained in North Carolina, but operations are soon to be begun in South Carolina as well. Shipments already made to England have turned out well, and it is believed that in the course of a few months contracts for staves by the million will be made.

An unfortunate woman named Fanny Temple, believing that her lover, George F. Collins, was unfaithful to her, committed suicide in New York on Monday morning by taking laudanum. She only exchanged one coffin for another.

Short side whiskers on a level with the lobe of the ear are the prevailing fashion among young men about town. They have superseded the mutton-chop whisker and should be known as the lamb-chop.

The action of currents has formed a new island at the mouth of Mobile harbor some three miles in length. It is nearly opposite what is known as Sand Island, and had the effect of deepening the channel over the outer bar.

A Rochester young lady has sued a photographer of that city for $8,000 damages, because he displayed one of her pictures in front of his place with his placard attached: "One half dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused."

Great disasters never come singly. Some would-be poet inevitably aggravates their horrors and tortures mankind with his frenzied lines. A Bloomington, Ill., bard has prepared plans and specifications for the construction of an epic on the Chicago fire, of which the following is a specimen brick:

The Chamber of Commerce so stately and grand,
With walls all of marble, must surely stand,
The mounts of the demon said: See the red flood!
The Mansard and windows are vomiting blood.

What should be done to a wretch who would thus gratuitously add to the sufferings that were already overwhelming?

A Maine exchange says: North of the town of Washington and between there and Palermo is a tract of land known as "Hibbard's Gore." It is a fine agricultural country, contains some fifteen farm houses, and its inhabitants, belonging to no town or plantation, pay no taxes, and cannot vote. During the war they were entirely out in the cold, and so were not annoyed by the draft. The territory of this happyland is two hundred rods one way and four hundred and fifty-four the other. Its origin was that when the town line of Washington was run out several poor families lived there, and the town authorities left it, fearing they might add to their paupers. Palermo has never claimed it, and it has since become quite a settlement and remains in perfect independence.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* urges the passage of a law making it a penal offense to sell tobacco in any form to children and youth.

A general railroad law has been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate making uniform provision for the formation of all railroad companies, and the location of their lines. It makes a beginning in the much needed general legislation on the subject.

The Judiciary Committee of the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature are ordered, by a vote of that body, to report what legislation is necessary for the protection of married men. This is rather a broad field for investigation, and we suspect the committee will find it expedient to shirk the labor of a thorough inquiry.

The world uses 250,000,000 pounds of tea each year, and 718,000,000 pounds of coffee. China furnishes nearly all the tea, and Brazil over one-half of the coffee.

"The Pig's Ear Oil Company" is the romantic style adopted by a company in Western Virginia. It depends on the capacity of the well whether they will make a silk purse out of it or not.

The latest proposed amendment to the Constitution forbids the election to federal office of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors. This is a shrewd dodge of the "Possum" policy men, to drive the Democrats into the Republican ranks in search of a Presidential candidate.

A Michigan horse tamer has written a letter in which he says that "nature has designed the horse to eat his food from the ground, else the pasturage would be raised to a level with the head." It is evident, as it is, that the horse's head is a good deal more level than that of this particular horse tamer, for he might go on with this line of argument and claim that nature intended man should eat potatoes raw, else they would grow already cooked.

Women holding property in their own right have the privilege, in Kentucky, of voting on questions of special taxation, and widows who are taxed for school purposes have the power of voting for school directors. They may vote either in person or by proxy, and they usually prefer the latter course; but at an election in Dayton, Kentucky, last week to decide upon increasing the indebtedness of the town for some local improvement, a number of them disregard of the polls and voted publicly.

Discoveries which, it is said, promise to be as interesting as those of the old lake dwellings in Switzerland, have recently been made in the South of France. Among the Pyrenees mountains, at a short distance below the surface of the ground, the remains of ancient cities have been found, which are presumed to belong to a prehistoric age. The houses are of the same character as those of the Swiss lakes. Investigations are making, the result of which has not yet been announced.

BUNCH GRASS.

Something About Stock Raising in Montana.

The census of the grass family in the United States shows already over two hundred members, but when Prof. Gray "took the census" he seems to have neglected the regions of the far northwest in his researches. A valuable member of the family is usually left out of the catalogue, and that is the *Bunch Grass* of Dakota and Montana.

When riding northward from the great alkaline sage bush plains of Idaho and Wyoming, it is the first weed to extend a friendly welcome to your jaded animals. Your horse knows it well enough, for often as you ride along he will snatch from their tufts many sweet morsels. And at night when you come to camp, after slaking their thirst in the sparkling creek, you will see them dash over the pretty green meadow grass, and make for the brown hill-sides, which are thickly covered with the bunch grass. It is not only a favorite with horses, but is eagerly sought for by the oxen and sheep. There is nothing apparently in the appearance of bunch grass to warrant the favor with which it is regarded by graminiverous animals, but it is to be supposed the animals know what items to chose in their own bills-of-fare, even if it be the pastry first. They all seem to flourish and fatten on it, and require no other food, no matter how hard they are worked.

Bunch grass grows nearly everywhere in Montana, no matter how high the situation or how stony or barren the ground may be. It blooms early in the season, growing in thick tufts, scattered a few inches apart over the ground, to the height of a few feet or eighteen inches. The culms are fine and slender, and compress in the hand like druggists' packing hay. By the end of June it is full grown; then it withers, and that is the last of its growth for that year. It looks as dead as a stick sure enough, but the wonderful peculiarity about it is, that it "cures" on the stalk and remains until the following season sweeter than the best dried hay. Doubtless the dry atmosphere has much to do with this labor-saving way of making hay. The rains in Montana and Dakota are never sufficiently protracted to cause mildew. In most of the valleys it is rare that snow falls deep enough to entirely cover the bunch grass, because the moisture is not there to make it. Occasionally, however, in some situations, there is trouble on this account, but if the snow is not hard frozen, no matter how deep, the horses will paw it off the grass. Cattle will not dig in this way, however, and instances of their suffering greatly, and even starving to death have occurred. But that is very rare, and during twelve years, since the first settlement of Montana, there has been no general trouble on this account. Strange as it may appear, there are valleys in the northern part not even as much troubled with snow as those to the south of equal elevation.

The region of the Flathead Lake is the favorite feeding ground for stock, and in fact all of the Flathead reservation is good. The Flatheads, however, are too lazy to pay much attention to stock raising, ride more than to horses, caring more for buffalo, for which they annually migrate to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains to hunt.

It seems strange to refer to a country as not only a grazing but a timber country, but such is really the case of Montana. The timber grows in parks of greater or less extent, scattered in the east side of the mountains, generally to the hill sides and ravines, but coursing down on the western side at places entirely across the valleys. So that there are timbered prairies, so to speak, and prairie hills in view, or *vice versa*, all the time. But there is cattle feed everywhere, and ranges of the finest kind, for millions of animals.

There are already one hundred and thirty thousand head of cattle in Montana—driven in many instances from Texas—awaiting the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to be sent to market.

It is difficult to make an estimate of what it costs to raise cattle in Montana. One man might easily tend 500 head. I was told by a man who owns a thousand, that a dollar a head a year was what it cost him. Some ranchemen use mowing machines and lay in a supply of inferior proinder from the meadows—for contingencies, making the cost somewhat greater, but certainly letting enough. The working oxen usually run loose all winter, and are fatter in the spring than at any other time. Certainly no such grazing lands exist in North America as can be found in the main valleys of the Upper Yellowstone and Missouri and their tributaries, and the various forks of the Columbia—through the Rocky Mountains.

T. P. R.

PERSONAL.

The Utica tragedy excites considerable interest in Washington, as the woman, McCarty, who, in attempting to wreak her vengeance on her former associate, Thomson, took the life of an innocent man, was a well known character in and around the city during the late civil war. She was first a rebel spy and afterward employed by "Colonel" Ward as a detective. She must be very bad, for the New York *Sun* is trying to excite sympathy in her behalf.

The North Carolina negro outlaw, Henry Berry Lowrey, recently went to the house of a Mr. McKenzie. There were four men in the piazza, with whom he sat and talked till dinner was announced, when, leaving his arms, he went with the company to dinner in a distant part of the house. They did not attempt his capture, as they knew his band was near. That was high for Lowrey.

Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., superior of St. Joseph's Apostolic Society for Foreign Missions, London, England, who is in this country on a mission looking especially to the propagation of the Catholic religion among the colored people of the United States, addressed a large congregation at the Cathedral in Cincinnati, Sunday.

A curious scandal some time ago went the round of the press, which sought to establish the filial relation of Col. Thomas Posey, of Indiana, to General Washington. A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* now reports an examination of a record in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Posey which puts at rest the fabrication. This record shows that General Posey, the father of Colonel Posey, was born in 1750, and was married to Mary Thornton in 1784. Ten children sprang from this union, the sixth of whom, Col. Thomas Posey, who is the scandal concerned, was born the 20th of March, 1791—a fact which effectually disposes of the whole story, and after a manner which must gratify all those who hold in reverence the memory of the father of his country.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is now engaged in practising law in Chicago with his son. The fire destroyed his office, library and private papers.

One of the few surviving friends of Thomas Jefferson—Captain John Odom—died at Bangor, Maine, the other day, at the age of eighty-five years. While in command of a splendid ship at Richmond, about the year 1812, he met with Thomas Jefferson, who was then living in retirement at Monticello. Jefferson conceived a great attachment for the young captain, and whenever the two met in Richmond together, Odom was always sure of an invitation to dine with the great statesman. Odom's knowledge of the world was so great and accurate that Jefferson was fascinated with him, and never tired of his graphic account of his adventures on the sea and in foreign parts. Odom's reverence for Jefferson amounted almost to a worship.

A very romantic story has lately been set on foot, to the effect that Cochise, the terrible Apache chief, is a son of William Morgan, who has always been credited with being the victim of the indignation of the Free Masons for revealing the mysteries of the craft. According to this story Morgan escaped to Texas, where he was captured by Apaches and soon became a favorite with them, marrying the daughter of their chief. In process of time his son, this same Cochise, of whom so much has been said of late, became chief of the tribe.

M. Dore is strongly interested in our American scenery, and talks enthusiastically of the Rocky Mountains and Niagara. He promises to visit our country soon.

Thomas J. Mackay, lately elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of South Carolina, belongs to one of the first families of South Carolina, and has a social standing equal to the most aristocratic of the Ku-Klux sympathizers. He is a man of ability and courage, and is "a good hater." It was for who brought Congressman Bowen to grief.

A Divining Rod.

Augusta, Georgia, has a sensation. The *Constitutionalist* of that city gives this account of it! The police arrested a man named Jerry Winfrey, who had in his possession an ax, a spade, and a singular stick, which afterwards proved to be a divining rod. The darkey said that he had been sent to the Sand Hills after the articles in question by the owner, Mr. Jas. P. Stallings. He was locked up, and ax, spade and rod held by the police for the owner's benefit. Yesterday morning Mr. Stallings claimed the articles and they were delivered up to him, and the darkey was released. The divining rod, so-called, is a singular affair, and attracted much notice. It is a stick, forked at one end. Between the fork is secured a small vial, tightly wrapped around with a cord. What was contained in the phial was not determined. Mr. Stallings informed the police officers that by the assistance of this mysterious rod and phial, he had discovered $1,650 of buried gold, and that teaching would induce the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
General Partners.
Special Partner.

Muzzling the Press.

The Government professes to have taken a new departure in its policy toward the press. The law permits, but does not require, the prosecution of all journals which publish false news, or in good faith. The Minister of the Interior has just submitted a report, which the President has approved, tending to abate some of the voluntary rigors which have heretofore characterized the enforcement of the law. He proposes to give offending papers the privilege first of publishing corrections furnished by the Government. If they fail or refuse to make such reparation they will be subjected to the full penalties for their offences. This arrangement, however, does not cover that larger class of cases which includes editorial assaults on the reigning powers, and attempts, as the phrase goes, "to bring contempt on the Government."

The Best Paper for News.

[From the Steubenville Gazette.]

That excellent news-paper, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, comes to us in a new dress. The COMMERCIAL is the best paper for news that we know of. It is a credit to the city in which it is published. Any further notice or commendation of the COMMERCIAL would be useless, as hundreds of copies of its daily are taken in this county. It makes up for its bad politics by publishing the very latest news from all parts of the world.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector of Customs of New York, Portland, Burlington, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Plattsburg, Detroit, Port Huron, and Boston, that on and after the 1st of February all railway cars containing goods in bond must be locked and sealed with the D or XX lock of the American Seal Lock Company. The seals are accompanied by photographs of them in triplicate, and, with the locks, have been sent to the Collectors. The manifest of the goods locked in the cars are to be accompanied each by a photograph of the seal attached to the lock.

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power, and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice, as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible, as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their "tricks of trade."

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1872. C. B. DAVIS retiring. The business will be carried on at the same stand, Nos. 56 and 58 Ferry st., Pittsburgh, by JOSEPH H. DAVIS, who will settle all the business of the late firm.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS,
CHAS. B. DAVIS.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS,

(Successor to J. H. & C. B. Davis,)

BRASS FOUNDER, STEAM FITTER

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Finished Brass Goods, Gas Tongs, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

Patentee of the Davis and owner of the Adams Patent Valve, used for Steam, Gas, Water, Oil, Air, &c.,

Or their Appliances in conducting the same through Pipes. The Valves are cheaper than ordinary Valves, and so simple, that all understand when examined. Parties wishing to contract or making changes, will find it to their advantage to call at Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

JOS. H. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued to all its branches, at the old place, by

D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE—BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE Copartnership of KLOMAN, BUERKLE & CO. dissolved on the 25th day of March, 1872. D. G. PARK, Jr., having purchased the interest of Mr. A. BUERKLE in the late firm, the business of Manufacturing Heavy Hardware will be continued under the name and style of

KLOMAN, PARK & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of KLOMAN, PARK & CO. to the confidence of the public.

A. BUERKLE.

IRON CITY TOOL WORKS.

KLOMAN, PARK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VISES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, GRUB HOES, CROW BARS, Etc.

Old Vises Repaired on short notice.

Office and Works—THIRTY-SECOND STREET, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES B. HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
General Partners.
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Good Bargains!

At 6½c, Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Plaid Ginghams, an extra quality, fast colors.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Sheeting Muslins,

ALL WIDTHS.

SHIRTING MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Tr

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REED,
C. C. MANFULLA, D. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bear ing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 25, 1872.

There is no change to note in the local money market. There continues to be a comfortable feeling among the bankers, and with the recollection of the late stringency seem not disposed to undergo the harrassing thereby occasioned, but to take a breathing spell and keep down the *loan* accruing spell and keep down the *loan* accruing by increasing the *cash*; greatly improving their personal comfort, if it does not as greatly augment the profits. Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., in their monthly resume of the market, say:

—Few years in the history of our National commerce have afforded more solid occasion for congratulation than the one just closed. Since the interruption of our prosperity caused by the war, we have experienced nothing to compare with it. It is not merely that our transactions have materially increased, but that the elements of prosperity have been more substantial and natural than anything realized within the last ten years. The predicted panic, through which, according to some, we can alone expect to reach a sounder state of things, has not come; nor are the signs of its coming apparent. On the contrary, we are, year after year recovering the conditions of a sound and healthy commerce by a gradual and natural process, and each year brings us nearer the normal state of affairs. A heavy national and local taxation we still have, and must have for many years to come, which must prevent us from reaching fully the high state of prosperity realized before the war; but each year these burthens are being greatly reduced, nor has the process of reduction yet reached its limit. We still have, also, the evil of an irredeemable currency, to which we have become too much reconciled; but the premium on gold is steadily declining to a point at which we shall no doubt resume specie payments with the discredit of suspension. We also still retain some of the business institutions of war which grew out of the inflation incident to war finance; but these are dropping out of existence gradually from the sheer pressure of the disenthralling public. Unfortunately, we have also a vast amount of corruption and extravagance, in many branches of the government, but, at last, the evil has grown to such a height that political leaders find their strongest capital in the exposure and remedy of abuses, and hence an era of reform in two is inaugurated. We thus find that some of those consequences of war which are apt to linger longest against the State and commerce are in the process of actual removal, and this fact is the more gratifying because these things constitute a main obstacle to the restoration of confidence in all departments of trade and finance. The above facts may be regarded as a sort of negative evidence of recovery.

The positive indications are even more satisfactory. In the first place, was prefaced by the war far more than any other section, we have witnessed a very marked prosperity. After a sudden revulsion in the matter of labor, we have found the sundered interests settling into new and harmonious relations, and the inequalities of the past decade of war have been repaired; depleted cities have been replenished and unprecedented activity cultivated; torn-up railroads have been repaired and new ones constructed, so that to-day the transportation facilities of the country are superior to what they have ever been. The cotton crop of the year ending with last August has never been equalled but once in the history of our growth of that staple; and, indications are that the new crop will be larger in quantity, yet its value will probably exceed it. The South is thus resuming its old-time importance in our economy, and in those of the world.

The West, also, has been equally prosperous. The surplus of animal and cereal products has ensured us, during the year, to supply augment our exports, and from the large extension of railroads in that section, we may expect, seasons being favorable, that the year a still larger surplus will be ready to reach the Atlantic seaboard. The Pacific Railroad is rapidly opening up the fertile lands of the Western coast; and the large amount of Asiatic products which have arrived at San Francisco during the year, and the facilities for exchange that ultimately we shall succeed in attracting to our shores a direct commerce with the countries of the East.

Our Eastern States have been benefitted by the general prosperity of other sections. The factories of that section have been fully employed, and yet have been unable to keep up with the demand for goods, so that prices have ruled generally in the manufacturer's favor. The cotton mills have consumed ten per cent. more cotton than in 1870, and have augmented their spinning capacity to about 400,000 spindles. The woolen manufactures have consumed about 15 per cent. more raw materials than the previous year. With the high prices of wool, ranging the entire half of the year, have probably involved a heavy d duction from the profits made on the raw material of manufacture.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881			
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	109½	109¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾	109¾
United States 6s of 1881	115½	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½	110½
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¾	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼	112¼
Union Pacific Railroad	94	94
Central Pacific Railroad		
Currency Funding		

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 25, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	109	109	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton	73	73	73	73	73	73
West Union Tel	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pacific Mail	57	57	57	57	57	57
Atlantic Express						
Wells Fargo Ex	58	58	58	58	58	58
Americans						
United States Ex	61		60			
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	112¾	112¾	112¾	114	114	113¾
Michigan Central	114	114	114	114	114	114
Michigan Southern	91	91	91	91	91	91
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Rock I	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Pac. of Missouri	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	36¾	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Wabash	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	124	124	124	124	124	124
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140
New Jersey Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

	11:30	1:30	
	A.M.	P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	65	65	
Do. new	65	65	
South Carolina, July	28½	29	
South Carolina, April	28½	29	
Missouri sixes	90	90	

—A correspondent asks if a note is payable at a bank, and the holder indorses it and leaves it there for collection, and it is protested, ought the bank to serve him with a notice of protest, and is that chargeable to the maker of the note? We answer that the collecting bank is bound to mail or deliver to the maker and each indorser, as far as it knows their residence, a copy of the notice of protest. This is ultimately a legal charge against the maker, but it must be paid to the bank in the first instance by the payee of the note, or as a legal charge to his account; when he withdraws the money he pays it to the bank, and can collect it when he collects the note.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna Central	69½
Phila. and Erie	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Catawissa	46½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	44¾
	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
	Camden and Amboy	127
	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17¾
	Reading	56½

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 24.—Wool is in demand at full prices. The stock in the country is small—sales of 90,000 lbs at the following quotations: Tub, ordinary, good and choice Saxon; common and quarter fleece 65@66c; three-quarter and half blood 64@65c; three-quarter blood 64@65c; fine XX, pick lock, 70@74c; Western mixed grades, dingy, 63@65c; combing wools, washed, 75@76c; do unwashed 55@56c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 52@55c; do fine 54@56c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, 65@67c; do merino long 62@66c; lambs, pulled, 65@67c; short merino pulled 57@59c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 35@37c; do combing 55@57c; Colorado washed 55@57c; do unwashed 42@44c.—*North American.*

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 24.—The market continues firm at quotations, the demand being principally for gray forge. Manufacturers iron continue firm and steady at last quotations. The market for both new and old rails remains quiet but steady at former quotations. The foreign market asks an advance on old and new rails on last quotations. Scrap iron is quiet at former quotations. Railroad iron is a little more active. Nails are firmly held at last quotations. The following are the quotations for American irons: No 1 foundry $46@47; No 2 do $35 50; gray forge, $34@35; white and mottled $32 50@33 50; white mottled and gray forge, red short, made of an iron wall of ore, is firmly held as follows: White $31 50; mottled $30 50@31; gray forge $29 50, at furnace; bar cast machinery $30@31; nails $4 75 per keg; railroad spikes 4¾@c per lb.—*North American.*

Rice at Rangoon.

The annexed is dated at Rangoon, November 27: Since the issue of our last the demand for all kinds of rice has continually increased, and to-day's current there is hardly any inquiry for our staple, as shippers have secured nearly all their requirements. On the other hand, supplies are very small, and are expected soon to stop entirely, as but little old paddy is left still in the interior. Our quotations are 134 rs to 140 rs @ 100 baskets, five to six parts Natsain, equal to 68 to 69 3/4 cwt, free on board, and 170 to 172 rs @ 100 baskets for soft kinds of rice, also of five to six parts shipping quality. There are still about 5,000 tons burden in our harbor loading rice for Europe, and as exports to that quarter amount now already to 191,381 tons, they will reach a very heavy total at the close of the year:

	To Europe.	To U. S. Ports.	To St's, China, & Cal.	Total
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1871, up to date	191,287		50,474	241,761
1870, up to end of Nov	171,366		29,142	190,507
1869, up to end of Nov	166,015	1,535	26,441	203,991
1868, up to end of Nov	150,078	1,344	12,259	163,681
1867, up to end of Nov	130,091	1,178	56,256	187,427
1866, up to end of Nov	94,094	1,830	113,302	209,279

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending to-day:

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, under the influence of an advance at New York, coupled with light receipts, was active and prices fully ¼c higher than had ruled the week previous, with a good demand for prime cattle. On Thursday the arrivals were fair, and the market ruled firm and steady, good cattle selling readily and for better prices relatively than common stock. On Friday the receipts were heavy, but consisted principally of through stock for eastern markets. The advices from New York received during the day were not good, and the market ruled duller than any preceding day of the week, with a large amount of cattle offering. Prices during the first part of the week had been advanced fully ¾c, but on Friday sold as low as before the advance, and a good many were left over unsold. Some shippers refused to sell here at the prices offered on Friday and shipped out, concluding to go further and take the risk of better or worse markets. The market closed dull on Friday evening, at which time the buyers left for the east. A few lots were unsold, some of which were sent to Allegheny for retail.

This week the receipts were heavy up till Tuesday at which time the markets generally open. On Tuesday, but a few of the Eastern buyers put in an appearance, and they were not disposed to purchase, preferred waiting to see what the receipts would be during the day. Trade, in consequence, would be during the day. Trade, in consequence, ruled very dull and slow on Tuesday. We heard the ruled very dull and slow on Tuesday. We heard the dealers complain that they could not get buyers to go and look at cattle. Prices, as compared with last week, were fully ¾c lower, and but two or three lots of cattle changed hands up till Tuesday night. To-day the receipts are again heavy, making a large number of cattle on sale. The feeling in the trade is not good, and buyers are wanting to purchase at very low prices. The same rules slow and dull, and he is with some difficulty sales are effected. Some droves have already been shipped out on first hands, and judging from the feeling ruling the prospect for the balance of the week is not very encouraging. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5 20@6 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 35; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report, we remarked that although hogs were selling at $4 75 per 100 lbs, and lower than the week previous, we did not think they would go lower, as the weather was favorable for the trade, and if arrivals slacked up dealers would soon remove the surplus stock.

Our surmises proved correct; on Thursday the receipts were lighter and the market ruled firm and steady. On Friday the receipts were again light and trade moderately active. Prices were firm, as the run was light and the weather cold, and it looked as if an advance would occur unless a heavier supply came on the market. This week the runs were light, and on Monday and Tuesday sales were made of Philadelphia tops at 5c, about ¼c higher than last week, and of prime New Yorkers at $4 75, the latter trade ruling active with a good feeling prevailing. To-day the market is active and sales have been made as high as 5c; this was considered a little high, as the great majority of sales of prime hogs are made near 5c. The weather is cold and dry and good for slaughtering, and the demand is fully up to, if not a little greater, than the supply. Hogs are selling to-day about as fast as they arrive at full prices. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80@4 90; good to prime New York, 200 to 225 lbs, $4 70@4 75; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $4 35.

Sheep.

Since our last report there has been very little change in the market. The receipts, though a little heavier, were not in excess of the demand, and although buyers complain about prices being high and want to purchase at lower figures, as yet they have not been able to do so except in a few cases when holders became weak, fearing a decline. The high price of wool, now that it is so near clipping time, will keep a large supply of the market, and although not many sheep are required at this season, yet we think the trade will rule steady with but very little fluctuation. To-day the market is firm and steady, and prime grades sell readily at prices fully as good if not a little better than any week of the season. On common and inferior grades the market cannot be quoted so good, as the best demand is for strictly prime stock. The market rules a little slower for common though without much change in price. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 100 lbs, 6c; good to prime, 5½@5¾c; fair to good, 5@5¼c; inferior to fair, 4½@5c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
7	7,120	5 75	4	4,320	6 60
21	19,470	5 50	2	1,740	6 62
20	20,120	4 60	2	2,780	6 00
19	18,230	5 25	2	1,300	6 37
3	3,220	5 75	9	9,500	4 40
2	2,000	5 25	2	1,920	4 25

HARLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

15	13,900	4 60	2 bulls	2,300	6 25
15	11,120	4 50	1 bulls	1,500	5 00
1	1,070	3 00	1	1,220	4 50
1	1,000	4 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	21,100	5 30	2	3,770	6 37
3	3,000	5 75	3	3,350	5 75
12	12,800	5 50	2	12,000	5 25
2	2,500	5 40	2	2,200	5 12
2	2,200	5 37	2	2,000	5 12
1	1,100	5 50	24	20,540	5 25
18	20,000	5 50	1	1,000	5 00
1	700	5 00	18	20,140	5 12
18	20,820	5 50	18	20,700	5 12
1	1,000	5 25	18	20,160	4 62
18	20,000	5 50	18	20,700	4 62
1	1,120	5 50	1	1,030	4 50
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,000	4 50
18	20,760	4 75	20	24,420	4 75
1	900	4 00	1	1,000	4 50
9	en foot	3 00	17	20,180	5 00
18	21,020	5 00	18	20,960	5 00
3	3,170	3 00	1	4,700	3 50
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
12	11,950	4 50	1	1,000	4 00
18	20,280	5 00	18	21,020	5 00
44	42,400	4 50	15	15,280	4 50
1	1,000	4 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

34	32,500	5 00	4	4,670	4 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	24,700	$5 25@5 30	1	140	$4 80
182	28,870	4 50	93	13,810	4 60
30	30,240	4 85	16	16,800	4 60
245	56,930	4 85	81	19,350	5 00
24	24,840	4 90	24	25,000	5 00
100	10,140	4 40	16	2,080	4 75
12	11,440	4 75	12	1,560	5 00
20	1,900	4 85	18	4,970	5 00
10	10,290	4 90	12		

HARLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

30	11,890	4 70	4	870	4 30
30	14,170	4 60	41	11,150	4 80
30	6,500	4 62			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

	7,670	4 75	73	18,760	4 40
20	5,420	4 40	40	10,400	4 50
87	15,160	4 90	19	5,150	4 50
100	25,000	4 90	20	4,700	4 50
19	15,080	4 70	253	53,270	4 75
20	4,120	4 75	20	4,200	4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

11	2,300	4 70	15	1,920	4 60
71	11,310	4 60	19	2,280	4 50
5	2,970	4 60	2	420	5 00
24	14,780	4 90	25	25,940	4 85
220	36,550	4 70	159	26,560	4 45
100	25,800	4 90	70	17,590	4 90
25	7,500	4 60	29	23,020	5 00
20	2,900	4 60	20	3,000	4 75
1	100	5 00	89	18,780	4 75
20	4,120	4 75	20	4,200	4 75
20	3,980	4 75	31	6,430	5 00
20	4,230	4 75	20	4,170	4 40
119	34,500	4 90	172	21,070	4 75
15	15,050	4 75	61	5,320	4 75
42	9,950	4 60	24	6,500	5 00
20	13,110	4 90	20	21,200	5 00
1	990	4 50	16	5,460	4 62
21	3,960	4 50	20	22,170	4 75
20	12,280	5 00	23	6,230	4 70
20	12,240	4 90	20	12,200	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

32	8,110	4 65	84	13,600	4 65
100	21,430	4 65	134	22,000	4 65
92	25,540	4 50	94	27,540	4 60
100	14,000	4 40	44	12,220	4 50
100	16,960	4 70	32	29,020	4 60
100	26,750	4 90	100	30,600	4 85
24	4,320	4 80	45	13,490	5 10
100	14,000	4 90	87	6,850	4 50
100	17,110	4 85	99	16,930	4 60
100	18,000	4 60	51	17,910	4 45
13	4,840	3 90	35	10,270	4 85
100	16,000	4 90	100	16,000	5 00
100	16,540	4 85	99	11,810	4 80
24	11,610	4 75			

YOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

23	24,660	4 75	148	45,350	4 62
47	25,990	4 85	69	21,540	4 60
45	15,170	4 75	124	37,450	4 60
20	4,980	4 75	20	4,750	4 75
20	4,750